241 arate patch at the same time as watermelons. The Maricopa and
[171] some of the Yumans of the lower Colorado planted seeds which grew wild locally. Here ïkca'mac, a grass seed, alone was cultivated (see above).[11]

243 824 Six varieties or colors of corn were named: light red corn (daθi'cahwl'̌t), dark red (daθi'caḳa'ḳ), white (daθi'cxama'l), yellow (daθi'cakwĕ's), blue (daθi'caxavâcu'c), light pink (daθi'ckal,ă'p), and corn with streaked kernels (daθi'caʀuwa'). It was impossible to secure specimens of these, since they are said to be no longer cultivated, with the exception of a single small ear, which I am not sure was a local product. This is similar to the
[171] small ears grown by the Havasupai and known to them as Mohave corn.

243 [412] Corn was planted in little holes scratched with a planting stick, five or six kernels together in a hole, at a depth of about six inches. It grew rapidly, pushing through the earth in three or four days. The grain was not previously prepared, as by soaking, but an old man creeping along would hold kernels in his mouth where they absorbed some moisture, but solely because he would not want to go back for seed. After the stalks came up, hills were hoed up around them with the same stick.

[614] 243 788 Corn was the totem of the xavâtca'c sib. Hence they would say, as the first kernels were planted, "You [xavâtca'c] are known all over the world, are famous. Come up strong like that and feed everybody, so that no one will go hungry." I was also told that a man or woman of this sib would be got to repeat the formula, "Put me down in your field; bury me. I will be glad to come up."

412 The planting stick (i'ï'xamil'̌ł or i'ï'n,ĭmâxwĕ'lyĭc, "stick for digging") was of cottonwood, about four feet long, two and a half inches in diameter, and flattened chiselwise for twelve inches at the lower end. It lacked the footrest of the Zuñi. My informant insisted on several occasions that they did not have the side-

[177] [11] My informants maintained that modern cultivation has wholly wiped out this plant. Kroeber (*ibid.*, p. 736) mentions four normally wild plants cultivated by the Mohave, among them akaamta which may be the same plant.